

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.



CATALOGUE OF SESSION 1851-52,

AND

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SESSION 1852-53.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED BY COLIN AND NOWLAN.

1852.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
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1852.

REV. L. W. GREEN, D. D., PRESIDENT.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHS. BEATTIE GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgical Anatomy.

G. C. DODGE, M. D.

Professor of Pathology.

DAVIDSON, M. D.

Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS,

SESSION 1851-'52.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTOR.
Abbot, William A.	- Appomattox, Va.	- Dr. J. S. Pendleton.
Alston, Wesley F. S.	- Johnston, N. C.	
Ballow, William M.	- Cumberland, Va.	- Dr. John W. Nash.
Barnes, Thomas H.	- Isle of Wight, Va.	- University of Virginia.
Baylor, Richard H. L.	- King & Queen, Va.	- Professor Bohannan.
Beers, William S.	- Richmond City, Va.	
Belfield, Richard A.	- Richmond co., Va.	- Dr. E. C. Christian.
Berry, M. L.	- Amherst, Va.	- Dr. Samuel R. Campbell.
Bryan, John C.	- Gloucester, Va.	
Buchanan, John K.	- Washington, Va.	- Dr. N. Snead.
Burwell, Blair	- Powhatan	- R. A. M. I.*
Butler, William W. S.	- Poplar Bluff, Mo.	College Infirmary, and R. A. M. I.
Caperton, George H.		
Caulfield, George W.		rs. R. H. & R. G. Cabell.
Christian, Henry B.		rs. J. F. Christian & Son.
Clark, William M.	- Williamsburg	- Dr. Solomon Williams.
Coleman, Peter T.	- Cumberland	- Dr. John W. Nash.
Cooke, George H.	- Richmond City, Va.	- Dr. John Fauntleroy.
Cullen, J. S. Dorsey	- " " "	
Curtis, Bartlett A.	- Hanover, Va.	- Dr. Henry Curtis.
Drew, Edward C.	- Richmond City, Va.	- Dr. R. R. Ritchie.
Drewry, Samuel D.	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Professor C. P. Johnson.
Ford, Newton S.	- Cumberland, Va.	- Dr. John W. Nash.
Gardner, John B.	- Henrico, Va.	- R. A. M. I.
Gilbert, Charles A.	- Amherst, Va.	- Dr. E. B. Gilbert.
Godman, M. D., Harry B.	Charleston, S. C.	- Medical College of S. C.
Grammer, Robert J.	- Dinwiddie, Va.	{ Dr. Wm. F. Thompson, and R. A. M. I.
Grigg, Beverley	- Greensboro', Ala.	- Dr. Paul Carrington.

* Richmond Association for Medical Instruction. See last page.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTOR.
Harrison, Burleigh C.	- Richmond City, Va.	{ College Infirmary, and R. A. M. I.
Henning, Thomas S.	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Dr. O. L. Drake.
Henning, William H.	- Powhatan, Va.	- Dr. O. L. Drake.
Hill, Owen B.	- Richmond City, Va.	- R. A. M. I.
Horsley, William N.	- Amherst, Va.	{ Dr. I. L. Twyman, and University Va.
Howle, Thomas P.	- Richmond City, Va.	- Dr. P. W. Brown.
Hughart, William H.	- Prince Edward, Va.	- Professor C. P. Johnson.
James, Richard H.	- Southampton, Va.	- Dr. John W. Gurley.
James, Thomas E.	- Portsmouth, Va.	- Dr. John P. Young.
Johnson, Jesse L.	- Charlottesville, Va.	- University of Virginia.
Jones, William C.	- Highland, Va.	- Dr. G. N. Kinney.
Jordan, Isham L.	- Isle of Wight, Va.	- Dr. F. T. Vail.
Keys, John	- Washington, Va.	- Dr. Daniel Trigg.
Long, Burgess M.	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Dr. Edgar Archer.
Marston, Thomas P.	- James City, Va.	{ College Infirmary, and R. A. M. I.
Martin, William A.	- Henry, Va.	- Dr. O. P. Hambleton.
Matthews, George A.	- Columbia, Miss.	- Dr. John G. Logue.
Mayo, Theodorick P.	- - - - -	- R. A. M. I.
McArthur, Edwin S.	- - - - -	-
McDowell, James H. T.	- - - - -	P. W. Brown.
Meredith, Samuel	- - - - -	F. H. Deane.
Milnor, M. D., William H.	- - - - -	{ College of Physicians and Surgeons of N. Y. City.
Moon, Thomas B.	- Albemarle, Va.	- University of Virginia.
Norton, J. Hatley	- Richmond City, Va.	-
Otey, James H.	- Bedford, Va.	{ Richmond Almshouse, and R. A. M. I.
Page, Thomas M.	- New Kent, Va.	{ Professor Chamberlayne, and R. A. M. I.
Palmer, William	- Richmond City, Va.	-
Peachy, Beverly St. George	Williamsburg, Va.	- Dr. Thomas G. Peachy.
Peatross, John D. L.	- Pittsylvania, Va.	- Dr. John C. James.
Potts, M. D., Wm. A. L.	- Richmond City, Va.	- H. S. College, 1851.
Price, Philip B.	- Richmond City, Va.	-
Priddy, William H.	- Hanover, Va.	- Dr. F. G. Taylor.
Ransone, Edward	- Gloucester, Va.	- Drs. R. H. & R. G. Cabell.
Redd, Patrick R.	- Henry, Va.	- Dr. John G. Redd.
Reynolds, Joseph H.	- Patrick, Va.	- Dr. Tazewell Headen.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTOR.
Roane, J. Junius	- Charles City, Va.	
Rowzee, Edward J.	- Hanover, Va.	- Dr. Edward A. Rowzee.
Sinton, John T.	- Henrico, Va.	{ Dr. Wm. T. Taylor, and R. A. M. I.
Smith, Chesterfield H.	- Appling, Ga.	- Dr. H. I. Smith.
Smith, Joseph W.	- Petersburg, Va.	- Dr. Luke White.
Steel, David	- " "	{ Richmond Almshouse, and R. A. M. I.
Taliaferro, Thomas J.	- King William, Va.	- Dr. W. T. Downer.
Terrell, John J.	- Campbell, Va.	- Dr. Thomas H. Nelson.
Thrasher, Leroy C.	- Giles, Va.	- Dr. David J. Chapman.
Trotter, Wesley A.	- Henry, Va.	- Dr. John G. Redd.
Turner, Robert H.	- Louisa, Va.	- Dr. Joseph A. Symes.
Tyler, Tazewell	- Charles City, Va.	- Dr. Henry Curtis.
Walthall, M. D., John B.	- Southampton, Va.	- H. S. College, 1851.
Watson, David S.	- Richmond City, Va.	- Dr. George Watson.
Wayt, John H.	- " " "	- Dr. John G. Wayt.
White, William A.	- Norfolk co., Va.	- Dr. R. H. Parker.
Whitmore, Jackson W.	- Petersburg, Va.	{ Dr. Ch. Fox Couch, and R. A. M. I.
Winfree, John H.	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Dr. John G. Skelton.
Wood, William L.	- Hanover, Va.	- Dr. Callom B. Jones.
Wooldridge, M. D., T. J.	Richmond City, Va.	- H. S. College, 1851.
Wyche, Cyril G.	- Henderson, N. C.	- Dr. Edward Speed.
Young, Alexander C. W.	- Portsmouth, Va.	- Dr. J. P. Young.

S U M M A R Y.

Virginia,	-	-	-	77
North Carolina,	-	-	-	3
South Carolina,	-	-	-	1
Georgia,	-	-	-	1
Alabama,	-	-	-	1
Mississippi,	-	-	-	1
New York,	-	-	-	1
				85
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GRADUATES.

At the Commencement held on the 15th of March, 1852, the degree of *Doctor of Medicine* was conferred on the following gentlemen :

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
William W. S. Butler,	- Portsmouth, Va.	- Hydrocele.
Peter T. Coleman,	- Cumberland, Va.	- Intermittent Fever.
John B. Gardner,	- Henrico, Va.	- Dislocation.
Charles A. Gilbert,	- Amherst, Va.	- Continued Fever.
Robert J. Grammer,	- Dinwiddie, Va.	- " "
Beverley Grigg,	- Greensborough, Ala.	The Liver.
Burleigh C. Harrison,	- Richmond City, Va.	Physiology of Respiration.
Owen Baylor Hill,	- " " "	Bilious Remittent Fever.
William N. Horsley,	- Amherst, Va.	Animal Heat.
John Keys,	- Washington, Va.	Fracture.
Burgess M. Long,	- Chesterfield, Va.	Cataract.
Edwin S. McArthur,	- " " "	Aneurism.
George A. Matthews,	- Columbus, Miss.	Intermittent Fever.
Thomas P. Marston,	- James City, Va.	Mania a Potu.
Thomas B. Moon,	- Albemarle, Va.	{ Physiological Peculiarities of the Human Female.
James H. Otey,	- Bedford, Va.	{ Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Liver.
B. St. Geo. Peachy,	- Williamsburg, Va.	- Acute Gastritis.
John F. Sinton,	- Henrico, Va.	{ General Considerations of Fracture.
David Steel,	- Petersburg, Va.	- Abortion.
Wesley A. Trotter,	- Henry, Va.	- Acute Laryngitis.
Robert H. Turner,	- Louisa, Va.	- Pneumonia.
Jackson W. Whitmore,	- Petersburg, Va.	- Gonorrhœa.
William L. Wood,	- Hanover, Va.	- Inflammation.
Cyril G. Wyche,	- Henderson, N. C.	- Fracture.

The Gold Medal for the Prize Essay on *The Relations of the Atmosphere to Animal Life*, was conferred on BEVERLEY GRIGG, M. D., of Greensborough, Alabama.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

SESSION 1852-'53.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, in Richmond, Virginia, will commence on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1852, and continue until the ensuing March. A general introductory lecture will be delivered on the first day of the session; and the regular lectures will commence on the following day. Students will greatly consult their interests by assembling promptly at the beginning of the session. The term of lectures will embrace a period of nearly five months; and it is the determination of the Faculty to occupy it closely and diligently with their several courses of instruction, so as to make them as comprehensive and profitable to the student as possible. The examination of the candidates for graduation will take place immediately after the close of the lectures; and the commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

The Faculty, impressed with a just sense of the importance of the interests committed to their charge, have devoted their best energies to rear upon an enduring foundation a Medical College in the Metropolis of Virginia. They have spared no expense in rendering as complete as possible all the means for imparting a thorough medical education; at the same time they have steadily endeavored to maintain an elevated standard of acquirements for the Doctorate—believing that the permanent interests of the Institution, of the profession, and of the public, required it at their hands. Under these circumstances the Institution has passed through an auspicious infancy, and has taken a rank among similar Institutions highly gratifying to its friends. The state has taken the Institution under its fostering care, and by efficient pecuniary aid, has placed it on a secure foundation. The Faculty stand pledged, alike by motives of duty, interest and reputation, to renewed efforts to maintain and strengthen the public confidence in it as a well regulated seat of Medical Science.

The Faculty attach great importance to practical Anatomy, as the basis of medical education. The student who has not laid the foundation of his studies in that knowledge which the dissecting room alone can give, can make no satisfactory attainments in Physiology or Pathology, and, of course, cannot become duly qualified to practice either medicine or surgery. It is also true that a failure to acquire a knowledge of practical Anatomy during the period of attendance upon collegiate courses of instruction, is rarely repaired in after life. Should the inclination perchance arise, the opportunity of attending to the

subject, with the requisite aids, would, in the great majority of cases, be wanting. Accordingly the Faculty have always required of the student an attendance upon at least one course of demonstrations, and the use of the scalpel as prerequisite to an examination for a degree. Whilst they will continue to adhere to this regulation, they have the satisfaction to announce that the facilities for the prosecution of practical Anatomy are no where greater than in the Institution under their charge. The supply of *subjects* has always been abundant, and they are furnished to the student at a cost so inconsiderable as to interpose no obstacle to carrying on his anatomical investigations to any desirable extent. The dissecting room is spacious, well ventilated, fully provided with the means of illumination by gas lights, abundantly supplied with water, and complete in all its arrangements. It will be open to students from the first of October to the close of the term of lectures; and the DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY will be always ready to aid and direct them in their examinations into the structure of the human body.

The anatomical museum containing a large collection of wet and dry anatomical preparations, morbid specimens, and specimens in comparative Anatomy, together with an extensive series of drawings executed by a skilful artist and anatomist, supplies every thing that is farther requisite for illustrating the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, as taught in the lecture rooms, and heightening the interest always felt by the student in the study of these important branches.

As Anatomy teaches the physical structure of the human body, so Chemistry teaches the constituent elements and intimate composition of its various parts, and, as far as may be, explains the changes, which are essential conditions of all vital phenomena. A due acquaintance with its laws being indispensable to the physiologist in the elucidation of the functions of the various organs, and to the practitioner of medicine in the exhibition of remedial agents, its study is every where enjoined in medical schools. In this Institution it receives its due share of attention. The chemical apparatus is extensive, and the lectures are accompanied with full experimental illustrations. The inculcation of the principles of the science is made the leading object of attention. These well understood, the student will be enabled to extend his enquiries at pleasure in any direction, and make himself familiar with the chemical details of subjects of investigation that cannot come under examination in the lecture room. Whilst the principles are dwelt upon as of primary importance, their applications to Pharmacy, Medicine and Toxicology, are not overlooked, but are noticed and illustrated in their proper connexions throughout the course of lectures.

A fine cabinet of Materia Medica, a splendid collection of drawings of the plants from which most of the vegetable preparations are obtained, a great variety of approved surgical instruments and apparatus, obstetrical drawings, models, preparations, &c., have been provided, and supply valuable means for demonstration and illustration in the several courses of lectures upon Materia Medica, Surgery and Obstetrics given in the Institution.

But the most important provision in aid of instruction in the practical branches, is the Infirmary connected with College. Clinical instruction is justly regarded as of indispensable value in a course of medical education. By no other means can the student become familiarized with the symptoms of disease, and thus qualified to identify it

when he enters upon practice. Whatever other advantages he may have enjoyed, if he has not had the benefit of such instruction, either from the private preceptor, or during the period of attendance upon public lectures, he will be doomed to meet with embarrassments at every step, in the commencement of his professional career; and under circumstances of the gravest responsibility, he will have to grope his way in doubt, uncertainty and perplexity, to that knowledge of disease, which can be acquired only by observation at the bedside of the sick, and which neither books nor lectures can impart. Every practitioner who has gone through his pupilage and entered upon the duties of his profession, without having had opportunities of clinical instruction, or without having, with proper diligence, availed himself of such as may have been within his reach, will recognize the justness of this remark.

The Faculty of this institution, attaching due weight to these considerations, took measures at its foundation to provide efficiently for clinical instruction. They established an Infirmary, in immediate connection with the College and under the same roof, in the wards of which, the course of instruction in the practical departments could be illustrated, and the student familiarized with the symptoms and treatment of disease, by cases at all times within his reach and subject to his observation during their whole progress.

These advantages, it is evident, cannot be so fully secured where the hospitals which afford the means of clinical instruction are at a distance from the College, not subject to the control of the Faculty, and accessible to students at stated times only, and under stringent regulations. Experience has proved that the arrangements at the College Infirmary are the very best that could be devised for the important end in view. The convenience and economy of time to all concerned, in having the sick in immediate contiguity to the lecture rooms, cannot be too highly estimated. In the intervals of the lectures, the student can visit the patients and note every change in their symptoms or condition; and at the stated times for clinical lectures, it is never inconvenient to be present, for he is on the spot in attending to his ordinary duties.

In some institutions, "college clinics," as they are termed, have been substituted for bedside instruction. This substitution is strongly condemned in the report of the committee on medical education (Dr. F. Campbell Stewart, chairman,) to the American Medical Association, at a late annual meeting. Upon the subject of college clinics, the committee hold the following language:

"An attempt has been made, within the few last years, to afford a substitute for hospital attendance, by introducing what are called 'college clinics,' and thus enabling Professors to exhibit and explain to their students such cases of disease as may be presented for outdoor treatment. That this system is better than no clinical instruction at all, we freely admit, but that it should ever be permitted to take the place of hospital attendance, when the latter can be procured, we contend to be wholly wrong. It is impossible for students to derive that advantage which is expected to result from witnessing the consecutive treatment of cases, by seeing persons affected with disease once or twice only, without being able to watch the effects of the medicinal agents employed and the final result. We concur unanimously in the opinion that they present no adequate equivalent to the

student, when resorted to as a substitute for actual hospital attendance."

Dr. John Bell, the able Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of Ohio, in an article in the "Bulletin of Medical Science," of which he was formerly editor, after noticing the resources of Philadelphia for clinical instruction, thus comments on the neglect of hospital attendance and the substitution of *college clinics*, well known as the favourite mode of conveying practical information in one or more of the schools of that city.

"But a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream, and now in place of students going to visit the sick, the sick are brought to the students, who, in full assemblage and occupying the seats of an anatomical theatre, can, by the use of opera glasses, tell very satisfactorily to what variety of the human species the poor patient in the arena belongs; but as to observing the symptoms derivable from an inspection of the tongue, feeling the pulse, and the temperature and other states of the skin, noting the entire physiognomy, including the expression of the features, clearness of the eye, &c., and then examining in detail the organs in the thorax and abdomen—old fashioned and hitherto deemed indispensable modes of investigating disease—they must rest for a time in abeyance, or until the sudden zeal for new fashioned clinics be tempered by more matured views of the subject.

"What shall we say of the surgical exhibitions which we learn are going on in the same theatre?

Students, the spectators in these cases, are certainly not near enough to be able to see the several steps of an operation; and we much fear that without this, it will be a mere dramatic show, a *coup de theatre* for present effect, but productive of no future good. A young man must go elsewhere and take different lessons before he will dare himself to perform an operation. Besides, these exhibitions distract the attention from the real difficulties in clinical surgery, which consist in the suitable preparation of the patient to enable him to undergo an operation, and the use of appropriate therapeutic means to sustain his system under the constitutional irritation and severe functional disturbance consequent on it. Are lessons of this nature, quiet readings we might call them, given in due sequence, after the clap-trap exhibition in the amphitheatre? Considering the medley of operators and exhibitors, they cannot be. What in the meantime becomes of the clinics in the hospitals? Are they as fully attended as before; and if they are not, who is the loser? We very much fear the reply will be—the students."

The cases annually treated in the Infirmary of the College, embrace a great variety of medical and surgical diseases. Among those under treatment in the medical wards during the course of lectures which has just terminated, may be mentioned numerous cases of *Fever, intermittent, remittent, typhus and typhoid—Rheumatism—Ascites—Anasarca—Epilepsy—Apoplexy—Hemiplegia—Neuralgia—Mania a Potu—Influenza—Tonsillitis—Bronchitis, acute and chronic—Pleuritis—Pneumonia—Pleuro-Pneumonia—Hæmoptysis—Phthisis—Hydrothorax—Dyspepsia—Diarrœa—Dysentery—Cutaneous Eruptions—Parturition—also, cases of Vertigo—Ozæna—Stomatitis—Taxnia Solium—Emphysema—Cachexia, &c., &c.*

Among the surgical cases treated during the year, may be enumerated the following, many of which were subjects of operations, performed in presence of the students:

<i>Depression of bone of the Head,</i>	-	-	Operation—Trepanning.
<i>Tumour of Forehead,</i>	-	-	Removed.
<i>Enlarged Parotid Gland,</i>	-	-	Extirpated.
<i>Hare Lip,</i>	-	-	Operation.
<i>Polypus Nasi,</i>	-	-	Removed.
<i>Fungus Growth of Gums,</i>	-	-	Removed.
<i>Conjunctivitis,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Ophthalmia,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Amaurosis,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Ulceration of Cornea,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Cataract, (several cases,)</i>	-	-	Operations.
<i>Carbuncle,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Scirrhouus Tumours, (numerous cases,)</i>	-	-	Extirpated.
<i>Osteo-Sarcoma,</i>	-	-	Removed.
<i>Ulceration of Os Uteri, (several cases,)</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Urinary Calculus,</i>	-	-	Operation—Lithotomy.
<i>Stricture of Urethra,</i>	} (numerous cases,)	-	Treated.
<i>Syphilis,</i>		-	Operation.
<i>Gonorrhœa,</i>		-	Treated.
<i>Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,</i>	-	-	Amputation.
<i>Scirrhus of the Uterus,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Cancer of Penis,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Phagedenic Ulcer of Penis,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Orchitis, (several cases,)</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Cystitis,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Phimosis,</i>	-	-	Operation.
<i>Hydrocele,</i>	-	-	Operation.
<i>Irreducible Omental Hernia,</i>	-	-	Operation.
<i>Strangulated Inguinal Hernia,</i>	-	-	Operation.
<i>Psoas Abscess,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Perineal Abscess,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Fistula in Ano, (numerous cases,)</i>	-	-	Operations.
<i>Fistula in Perineo, " "</i>	-	-	Operations.
<i>Scrofulous Disease of Elbow Joint,</i>	-	-	Amputation of Arm.
<i>Compound Fracture of the Femur,</i>	-	-	Amputation of thigh.
<i>Ulcer of the Leg,</i>	-	-	Amputation of thigh.
<i>Paronychia,</i>	" (several cases,)	-	Amputation of finger.
<i>Caries of Tarsus,</i>		-	Treated.
<i>Gangrene of Leg,</i>	-	-	Amputation of leg.
<i>Fracture of Inferior Maxillary Bone,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i> " of Clavicle,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Compound Fracture of Humerus,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Fracture of Fibula,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Compound Fracture of Tibia and Fibula,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Hypertrophy of Finger,</i>	-	-	Amputation.
<i>Frost Bite,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Club Foot,</i>	-	-	Operation—Tenotomy.
<i>Gun Shot Wounds,</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Burns, (several cases,)</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Coxalgia, " "</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Abscesses of Foot, Leg, &c., (several cases,)</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Ulcers of Leg, (several cases,)</i>	-	-	Treated.
<i>Trichiasis,</i>	-	-	Treated.

The great advantage accruing to the student from the surgical practice of the Infirmary, is not simply in witnessing operations, but in observing the preliminary and subsequent treatment, which is generally of more importance than the operations themselves. The arrangements of the Infirmary are such, that the treatment may be conducted under the most favourable circumstances, and the rate of mortality after operations has always been greatly less than that reported for the more crowded hospitals of other cities.

The resources of the College for clinical instruction are not limited to the Infirmary. The Richmond Almshouse, within a convenient distance from the College, affords facilities which are not neglected. Clinical lectures are regularly given in this institution by two of the Professors, to which the students have unrestricted access.

The Faculty would urge upon the southern student the peculiar advantages of deriving his lessons of clinical instruction in a southern institution. The principles of Medicine may be taught equally well, by qualified teachers, in any locality. But the applications of these principles to practice must differ wherever the character and types of disease differ. The great object of clinical instruction is to supply the student with that *experience* which he cannot have acquired for himself at the commencement of practice. The physician of liberal attainments and extensive acquaintance with disease, may and will find no difficulty in adapting his practice to the exigencies of the case, whether called upon to treat it in a northern or southern latitude. But his teaching at the bedside of the sick must be based upon his practice. In fact, his practice is his teaching. It is well known that the types of diseases are modified by locality and other circumstances, and that the treatment must be varied accordingly. Witness the types of fever at the north and south, and in general the striking difference in the management of them. Let it be borne in mind also that certain diseases incident to the south, and here constantly met with in practice, rarely or never occur at the north. Whilst, therefore, the practical lessons in northern institutions cannot, as regards some diseases, supply the southern student with the kind of *experience* of which he will stand in need when first called upon to treat them, as regards others, they will supply him with none at all. Either predicament he will find sufficiently embarrassing.

Much of the success which has so uniformly attended the graduates of the Richmond Medical School in the commencement of their professional careers, is without doubt due to the peculiar practical advantages which this institution affords. When they go out into practice, they encounter the diseases they have met with before, and are at no loss in essaying the treatment which they have already *seen* successfully applied in similar cases. Accordingly, their first professional trusts are apt to be discharged in a manner to inspire respect and give a passport to public confidence.

The Faculty, looking to the permanent prosperity and reputation of the institution under their charge, and to no merely ephemeral success, are willing to rest its claims to the public confidence and support, upon the facilities for scientific and practical instruction which it affords. If their professional brethren believe these facilities are not inferior to those offered elsewhere, they will doubtless second

the efforts of the Faculty in giving to the institution that degree of numerical prosperity which will prove encouraging to southern enterprise, and give a new impulse to the cultivation of science among our southern people.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

LECTURES.

The Professors of Chemistry and Obstetrics will lecture four times a week during the session ; and the other Professors six times.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Infirmary by Professors Gibson and Tucker, and on Saturdays at the Richmond Almshouse by Professor Chamberlayne or Professor Johnson.

EXPENSES.

Matriculation Ticket \$ 5—Tickets of the six Professors (aggregate) \$ 105 —Ticket of the Demonstrator of Anatomy \$ 10—all to be paid for on delivery—Graduation fee \$ 25.

In case a student may not wish to attend all the lectures, the fee to each Professor whose lectures he may propose to attend, will be \$ 20.

No charge is made for clinical instruction, or for attendance at the Infirmary of the College and Richmond Almshouse, at any period of the year. The paper of solvent banks of the states in which students reside will be taken at *par* by the Faculty for tickets, &c.

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c., may be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic seaboard—say from \$ 2 50 to \$ 5 per week. The usual rates paid by students are \$ 3, \$ 3 50 and \$ 4 per week.

The Text books may be procured at any of the bookstores in the city at a cost of from \$ 18 to \$ 25.

REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1. The candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have been the private pupil of a respectable practitioner of Medicine for at least one year.

2. He must have attended two full courses of lectures upon all the subjects taught in this school—to wit: *Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Surgery and the Practice of Medicine.*

3. Students who have attended a full course of lectures upon the foregoing subjects in any reputable School of Medicine on the *ad eundem* of this school, may become candidates after attending one full course in this.

4. The candidate must have given his attention to practical Anatomy under the direction of a competent Demonstrator for at least one session, and must have attended the clinical instruction given in the institution.

5. He must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty on or before the first day of February, a thesis on some medical subject, composed by himself and written in his own handwriting. He must at the same time exhibit his tickets or other satisfactory evidence that he has complied with the foregoing rules.

6. He must undergo an examination before the Faculty upon his thesis and all the subjects taught in the institution, and if the examination prove satisfactory he will be nominated to the President and Trustees for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

7. General bad spelling in a thesis and inattention to grammatical rules, will preclude a candidate from an examination.

8. Before the candidate presents himself for examination he must deposit with the Dean the graduation fee, (\$25,) which will be returned to him, if not successful.

9. A student may cease to be a candidate and withdraw his thesis; but the thesis of a rejected candidate will be retained.

10. Candidates will be admitted to examination in the order in which they matriculate.

11. The Commencement for conferring degrees will be held as soon after the close of the examinations as practicable.

12. The degree will not be conferred upon a candidate who absents himself from the Commencement, without permission of the Faculty.

13. A student entitled to become a candidate at the close of any session, may be examined for graduation in the following fall, and if successful, he will be recommended for a degree at the succeeding Commencement.

14. Attendance upon the Summer Course of Medical instruction, given by an association of lecturers at the College, between the 1st of April and 1st of October, will be recognized as equivalent to a compliance with the first regulation. (See last page.)

15. Students who have complied with the 2d or 3d regulation, may attend subsequent Courses of Lectures in this institution without charge for the Professors' tickets.

GOLD MEDAL.

For the purpose of exciting emulation among the students of this institution, and as an incentive to the assiduous prosecution of their studies, the Faculty offer annually a *Gold Medal* for the best essay upon a medical subject, selected by them and announced at the beginning of each Course of Lectures—to be contended for by the candidates for graduation, and awarded to the successful competitor after the conferring of degrees on Commencement day.

COLLEGE INFIRMARY.

The College Infirmary is open for the reception of patients throughout the year. All persons requiring medical or surgical aid, except the insane and those labouring under contagious diseases, are admitted into the institution.

The accommodations for the sick are very complete. Spacious and well arranged wards are set apart for the different classes of patients, and private apartments are furnished when required. The medical and surgical wards are under the charge of Professors of the College for prescribed periods in rotation. The Physician and Surgeon visit their respective wards daily, and in cases of difficulty all the members of the Faculty are called in consultation. The charges for board, medical attendance, surgical operations, nursing, medicines, and every service rendered by the institution are, for

Coloured patients \$4 per week.

White " 5 "

When a private apartment is furnished, the charge is from \$7 to \$15 per week.

The Infirmary commands itself especially to persons in the country, who may be disposed to leave their homes for the benefit of medical or surgical aid. Those interested in the subject, will find on enquiry, that whilst economy will be consulted in patronizing the institution, every remedial aid may be expected here that can be found in similar institutions elsewhere.

Attending Physicians—Profs. BOHANNAN, C. J. BROWN, J. C. JUNE and TUCKER.

Attending Surgeons—Professors C. J. BROWN, J. C. JUNE and TUCKER.

House Physician—Dr. B. STONE.

Gentlemen sending patients to the Infirmary, will be kindly requested to make their remittance. Address any member of the Faculty.

RICHMOND ASSOCIATION
FOR
MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Course of Lectures given by this Association is designed to supply the place of systematic office instruction. It commences annually on the 1st of April, and ends the last of September, with an intermission during the month of August. Lectures are given

ON

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy,	-	By CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D.
Practice of Medicine and Pathology,	-	By DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,	{	By JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	-	By A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	-	By S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology,	-	By CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D.

The plan of instruction pursued consists of a combination of lectures and examinations. Two lectures are delivered each day, preceded by a close examination on the subjects of the previous lectures. Ample time is thus allowed the student for reading and for the study of the various clinical cases constantly brought to his attention in the wards of the Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

Abundant opportunity is afforded for the study of practical Anatomy.

Fee for the whole Course, - - - - - \$ 60

Tickets are issued by the Secretary.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., *Secretary,*
Corner of Broad and Mayo Streets.

April 1852.

OKS.

Sharpey's Anatomy.
Pathology.



